Mr Matthew Weaver

THE

NEWPORT MERCURY.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1798. [N° 1904.]

NEWPORT: *(Rhode-Island)* Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

Providence, Sept. 5, 1798.

AT a Meeting of the Corporation of Rhode-Island College this Day, "*Voted unanimously*, That the Managers of the College Lottery be directed to proceed in the Drawing of the ſame on the Second Wedneſday in October enſuing; and that they continue to draw, *without Intermiſſion*, till the preſent Claſs be completed."

GEORGE BENSON, Dep. Sec'ry.

N. B. Tickets in the above Lottery may be had of SIMEON MARTIN, Eſq; in Newport, any Time previous to the Drawing.

LOST,

THE firſt Volume of *Woolſtoncraft*'s Hiſtorical and Moral View of the Origin and Progreſs of the French Revoultion: Alſo *Robertson*'s Hiſtory of the Eaſt-Indies, one Volume.

The perſon, or perſons, poſſeſſed of them, are deſired to return them to BENJ. PIERCE.

Newport, 1st October, 1798.

WE the underwritten, appointed by the Worſhipful Town-Council of Newport, Commiſſioners, to receive, examine and adjuſt the Claims of the Creditors to the Eſtate of JACOB ADAMS, late of Newport, deceaſed, Mariner, repreſented inſolvent—Notify ſaid Creditors to exhibit their Demands to either of us, at our reſpective Dwellings, within one Year from the Date hereof.

SAMUEL GIBBS,
NICHOLAS WEBSTER.

All Perſons indebted to the Eſtate abovementioned, are requeſted to pay them to

MERCY ADAMS, *Adminiſtratrix.*

Newport, October 1, 1798.

FOR SALE,

A BRIGHT bay GELDING, 6 Years old, gentle and free from Tricks, pleaſant to ride, and would alſo ſuit a Lady—to be ſold on reaſonable Terms—Apply at Mr. HORSEFIELD's, Tinman, in Thames-ſtreet.

1st October.

STATE OF RHODE-ISLAND, &c.

Newport, September 25, 1798.

THE Creditors of JEREMIAH N. SANDS, of Newport, in the County of Newport, Goldſmith, are hereby notified to appear, if they ſhall think fit, at the General Aſſembly, to be holden at Providence, on the laſt Monday in October next; then and there to ſhew Cauſe (if any they have) why the Prayer of his Petition, for the Benefit of an Act paſſed, A. D. 1756, for the Relief of inſolvent Debtors, ſhould not be granted.

Witneſs,

FRA. D. CHANNING, *Dep. Sec'ry.*

Gibbs & Channing

Have for Sale, for Caſh, or on a reaſonable Credit with approved Notes, payable at the Bank of Rhode-Iſland——

HYSON, Young Hyſon, Suchong, and Bohea TEAS, of the lateſt Importation warranted to be of the firſt Quality, by the Whole, Half, or Quarter Cheſts.—China, in Dining, Breakfaſt, and Tea Setts, per Box,—Beſt St. Peterſburgh clean Hemp.—Cordage and Cables, of all Dimenſions—Spike Rods and Iron Hoops.—Jamaica Sugar, Windward Iſland Rum, and Molaſſes per Hogſhead.—Beſt French Brandy and Holland Gin, fourth Proof, per Butt, New-England Rum, by the Hogſhead, or Cargo, on ſhort Notice.—6 by 8, and 7 by 9, Window Glaſs, by the Box or larger Quantity.—Superfine and Fine Flour.—Tar—Pitch—Salt, &c.

Newport, Sept. 11, 1798.

Simeon Martin,

Has for Sale for Caſh, or on a reaſonable Credit, with approved Notes, payable at the Bank of Rhode-Iſland,

GOOD retailing Surinam and Havanna Molaſſes, by the Hogſhead, Tierce or Barrel; old 3d Proof Windward-Iſland Rum; New-England Rum by the Hogſhead or Barrel; brown and white Sugar, by the Barrel and Box; Coffee, by the Barrel; and St. Martin's Rock Salt, by the Hundred Buſhels or leſs Quantity.

Newport, October 8, 1798.

For Sale, by

Thomas Handy,

At the Sugar-Houſe, lately improved by Meſſieurs OVERING and AUCHMUTY,

SINGLE, double-refined, and and Lump SUGAR, by the Quantity, or ſingle Loaf.——Alſo MOLASSES, of a ſuperior Quality, for Retailing.

Newport, October 2, 1798.

WE the Subſcribers being appointed by the Hon. Town-Council Commiſſioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors againſt the Eſtate of JOB TABER, late of Tiverton, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent; and Six Months longer being allowed for that Purpoſe, we hereby notify all concerned, to bring in their Accounts to us, at our reſpective Dwellings, within the aboveſaid Time. HOLDER ALMY,
ABNER SOWLE.

Tiverton, Sept. 20, 1798.

Mr. GERRY in Anſwer to TALLEYRAND.

Letter from Mr Gerry to the Miniſter of Foreign Relations of the French Republic.

Mr. Gerry having ſeen in the Redacteur of this morning the publication of a letter to him from the Miniſter of Foreign Affairs to the French Republic, dated the 24 Meſſidor, requeſts him to order a juſt tranſlation of the anſwer dated the 20th of July to be alſo publiſhed.

Mr. Gerry being on the eve of his departure from Paris preſumes the Miniſter will readily comply herewith, to prevent partial and undue repreſentations againſt him in his abſence.

Mr. Gerry's Anſwer to the Miniſter of Foreign Affairs' Letter of the 24th Meſſidor.

Paris, July 20, 1798.

CITIZEN MINISTER,

I Received on the 27th Meſſidor your letter of the 24 h, (the 12th July) on which permit me to make ſome obſervations.

You alledge that in the United States the French Republic is accuſed of not wiſhing for peace, and to ſhew that it was always dehrous thereof you recur to the arrival of M. Genet in America. Far from accuſations of any kind, I wiſh to cultivate harmony between the two Governments as the ſolid baſis of peace. From that epoch to the departure from the United States of Mr. Adet, the correſpondence of the Secretaries of State of the United States with the French Miniſters in America and the American Miniſters in France, contains the hiſtory to that time of the unhappy differences between the two Republics, and evinces the ſincere deſire of the Government of the United States amidſt the inevitable embarraſſments reſulting from the convulſive ſtate of Europe, to preſerve harmony and friendſhip with the French Republic, and to perform with ſcrupulous attention the duties of neutrality. If by any unfortunate events France had ſuſtained injuries during that term, ſtill the manifeſt diſpoſition of the Government of the United States to juſtice and moderation was a ſure pledge of redreſs.

When Mr. Munroe was recalled, a Miniſter was ſent to ſupply his place, and you ſay he could not be received becauſe he was not in a ſituation to fulfil the conditions neceſſary for the renewal of the political connections! Had he been received he could have applied for other powers if neceſſary; nothing is more uſual. The application which you have ſo ſtrenuouſly urged on my part muſt have been for the renewal of powers annulled by the act of ſending away the other Envoys: Surely then your arguments would have applied with much more force to the caſe of a Miniſter, whoſe powers were only ſuppoſed inadequate to the objects of his miſſion. The act of rejecting this Miniſter, accompanied with circumſtances of high diſpleaſure on the part of the Government of the French Republic, could not fail to wound deeply the Government of the United States, and to produce obſervations on ſuch an important event. Let the cauſe and the effect be buried in oblivion, the remembrance thereof cannot promote harmony. This you will readily accede to when you conſider the amicable and attentive conduct immediately adopted by the American Government in ſending three Envoys Extraordinary with adequate powers to effect a reconciliation and a renewal of the commercial intercourſe between the Republics.

From the arrival of the Envoys at Paris to the departure of two of them, the objects of their miſſion were defeated by inſuperable bars ariſing from demands of loans, which violating the neutrality of the United States, would have involved them in an immediate war, and of pecuniary reparations for the obſervations hinted at. Towards the end of that period, after impoſing on me ſecrecy, you ſtated the embarraſſments and diſſatisfaction of the Executive Directory, on account of the opinions and converſations of my colleagues, its determination not to treat with them, and its deſire to negociate with me; and you added, that my departure would produce an immediate rupture—Aſtoniſhined as I was at this communication, I informed you that I had no powers to treat ſeparately, the meaſure was impoſſible; and that had my powers been adequate, a treaty made under ſuch circumſtances could never be ratified by my Government. You differed from me, we reaſoned on the ſubject, and each adhered to his opinion. I urged in vain the unreaſonableneſs of admitting prejudices againſt my colleagues without informing them of the cauſes thereof; the good effect in removing thoſe which might reſult from ſuch information, and the neceſſity of making known to them all that had now paſſed between us.—You held me to the promiſe of ſecrecy, adding that if I would negociate, we could ſoon finiſh a treaty for the Executive Directory were not in the habit of ſpending much time about ſuch matters. You deſired another interview, in which, after a diſcuſſion of the ſubject, I confirmed and adhered to my determination.

In this ſtate affairs remained for ſome time, and I flattered myſelf with the hope that ſailing in the propoſition for negociating with me, ſeparately, your next ſtep would be to accredite the three envoys; in ſuch an event the ſecrecy mentioned would have been proper. This expectation was ſtrengthened by the two ſubſequent interviews which they had with you, and you may judge of my ſurpriſe on the receipt of your letter of the 28 h Ventoſe, containing a refuſal to treat with two of the Envoys, and renewing the propoſition to treat with one.—Finding that I was the perſon alluded to, and that all hopes of our being jointly accredited were at an end, I again refuſed, in the moſt poſitive terms, to negociate ſeparately: Another propoſition was then made, that to prevent a rupture I ſhould remain here till information could be ſent to my Government of theſe events. Embarraſſing as ſuch a ſtate was I ſubmitted to it rather than to bring on a war. You afterwards ſent me your note of the 14th Germinal (31ſt April) propoſing that I ſhould reſume our reciprocal communications upon the Intereſts of the French Republic and the United States. To this I replied on the 4 h May that I could only confer informally and unaccredited on any ſubject reſpecting our miſſion, and communicate to the Government of the United States, the reſult of ſuch conferences, being, in my individual capacity, unauthorized to give them an official ſtamp. The day after the departure from Paris of the laſt of my colleagues, I again addreſſed you, and quoting the above paragraph, informed you, that this I conſidered as the line of conduct well underſtood to be obſerved on my part; to this you made no objection verbally or by writing, and thus acquieſced to it; had you not, I ſhould have immediately demanded my paſſport. At one of our firſt interviews after that letter, you ſtated a difficulty, in adopting the plan propoſed by my letter of the 20 h April from your not being informed of the wiſhes of the Government of the United States in regard to a treaty; theſe were ſo reaſonable, that I thought it beſt to communicate them to you, and according to your own opinion ſince expreſſed, they would require little or no time for diſcuſſion: nothing can exceed them for moderation or juſtice.

Believing that you was ſeriouſly diſpoſed to bring forward the plan of a treaty for the conſideration of the Government of the United States, and being alſo convinced that the ſubject had been ſo fully diſcuſſed, and was ſo well underſtood, as not to require much time to accompliſh it, I informed you that I ſhould embark for America in June, and although you objected to it in the firſt inſtance, you afterwards appeared to be fully convinced of the neceſſity of it, and promiſed to digeſt the plan propoſed without delay, and to ſend it to me for examination. I conferred with you at different times on the expediency of ſending a Miniſter to Philadelphia to complete the negociation, and you promiſed to conſider of it.

At length the Sophia arrived, and a few days afterwards you informed me that I might make myſelf quite eaſy; that France did not wiſh a war with the United States; that ſhe had no thoughts of it. That the American affairs were then before the Executive Directory, and that every thing would be arranged to my wiſhes. I again ſtated the neceſſity of ſending a Miniſter to America to complete the negociation; you told you would propoſe one to the Executive Directory. This I could not ſuppoſe was for the purpoſe you have ſince ſtated, of reſiding there after the ratification of the treaty.

Thus were matters circumſtanced until the arrival of the Gazettes containing the Deſpatches of the Envoys to their Government, which gave a more than momentary turn to your correſpondence with me. When I informed you that I ſhould embark in the Sophia, as ſoon as ſhe could be fitted for the ſea, there was ſtill time to furniſh the plan of the Treaty, and to ſend it by me, if expedient. You deſired me to remain here; I told you my return was indiſpenſible—and gave no other reaſon; I thought that ſufficient. You conceive it depended on me to be publicly received by the Executive Directory; but our opinions are different on this point. A Government ſends three Envoys to treat with another Government—this rejects two of them and propoſes to treat with the third—candour muſt admit, I think, that the latter cannot accept the propoſal, without tranſfering, in this inſtance, the Executive authority of his Government, who would only have *nominated* three Envoys to the foreign

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GEORGE BENSON, Dep. Sec'ry.

N. B. Tickets in the above Lottery may be had of SIMEON MARTIN, Esq; in Newport, any Time previous to the Drawing.

LOST,

THE first Volume of *Woolstoncraft*'s Historical and Moral View of the Origin and Progress of the French Revoultion: Also *Robertson*'s History of the East-Indies, one Volume.

The person, or persons, possessed of them, are desired to return them to BENJ. PIERCE.

Newport, 1st October, 1798.

WE the underwritten, appointed by the Worshipful Town-Council of Newport, Commissioners, to receive, examine and adjust the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of JACOB ADAMS, late of Newport, deceased, Mariner, represented insolvent—Notify said Creditors to exhibit their Demands to either of us, at our respective Dwellings, within one Year from the Date hereof.

SAMUEL GIBBS,
NICHOLAS WEBSTER.

All Persons indebted to the Estate abovementioned, are requested to pay them to

MERCY ADAMS, *Administratrix.*

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FOR SALE,

A BRIGHT bay GELDING, 6 Years old, gentle and free from Tricks, pleasant to ride, and would also suit a Lady—to be sold on reasonable Terms—Apply at Mr. HORSEFIELD'S, Tinman, in Thames-street.

1st October.

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Witness,

FRA. D. CHANNING, *Dep. Sec'ry.*

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Have for Sale, for Cash, or on a reasonable Credit with approved Notes, payable at the Bank of Rhode-Island——

HYSON, Young Hyson, Suchong, and Bohea TEAS, of the latest Importation warranted to be of the first Quality, by the Whole, Half, or Quarter Chests.—China, in Dining, Breakfast, and Tea Setts, per Box,—Best St. Petersburgh clean Hemp.—Cordage and Cables, of all Dimensions—Spike Rods and Iron Hoops.—Jamaica Sugar, Windward Island Rum, and Molasses per Hogshead.—Best French Brandy and Holland Gin, fourth Proof, per Butt, New-England Rum, by the Hogshead, or Cargo, on short Notice.—6 by 8, and 7 by 9, Window Glass, by the Box or larger Quantity.—Superfine and Fine Flour.—Tar—Pitch—Salt, &c.

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HOLDER ALMY,
ABNER SOWLE.

Tiverton, Sept. 20, 1798.

Mr. GERRY in Answer to TALLEYRAND.

Letter from Mr Gerry to the Minister of Foreign Relations of the French Republic.

Mr. Gerry having seen in the Redacteur of this morning the publication of a letter to him from the Minister of Foreign Affairs to the French Republic, dated the 24 Messidor, requests him to order a just translation of the answer dated the 20th of July to be also published.

Mr. Gerry being on the eve of his departure from Paris presumes the Minister will readily comply herewith, to prevent partial and undue representations against him in his absence.

Mr. Gerry's Answer to the Minister of Foreign Affairs' Letter of the 24th Messidor.

Paris, July 20, 1798.

CITIZEN MINISTER,

I Received on the 27th Messidor your letter of the 24 h, (the 12th July) on which permit me to make some observations.

You alledge that in the United States the French Republic is accused of not wishing for peace, and to shew that it was always desirous thereof you recur to the arrival of M. Genet in America. Far from accusations of any kind, I wish to cultivate harmony between the two Governments as the solid basis of peace. From that epoch to the departure from the United States of Mr. Adet, the correspondence of the Secretaries of State of the United States with the French Ministers in America and the American Ministers in France, contains the history to that time of the unhappy differences between the two Republics, and evinces the sincere desire of the Government of the United States amidst the inevitable embarrassments resulting from the convulsive state of Europe, to preserve harmony and friendship with the French Republic, and to perform with scrupulous attention the duties of neutrality. If by any unfortunate events France had sustained injuries during that term, still the manifest disposition of the Government of the United States to justice and moderation was a sure pledge of redress.

When Mr. Munroe was recalled, a Minister was sent to supply his place, and you say he could not be received because he was not in a situation to fulfil the conditions necessary for the renewal of the political connections! Had he been received he could have applied for other powers if necessary; nothing is more usual. The application which you have so strenuously urged on my part must have been for the renewal of powers annulled by the act of sending away the other Envoys: Surely then your arguments would have applied with much more force to the case of a Minister, whose powers were only supposed inadequate to the objects of his mission. The act of rejecting this Minister, accompanied with circumstances of high displeasure on the part of the Government of the French Republic, could not fail to wound deeply the Government of the United States, and to produce observations on such an important event. Let the cause and the effect be buried in oblivion, the remembrance thereof cannot promote harmony. This you will readily accede to when you consider the amicable and attentive conduct immediately adopted by the American Government in sending three Envoys Extraordinary with adequate powers to effect a reconciliation and a renewal of the commercial intercourse between the Republics.

From the arrival of the Envoys at Paris to the departure of two of them, the objects of their mission were defeated by insuperable bars arising from demands of loans, which violating the neutrality of the United States, would have involved them in an immediate war, and of pecuniary reparations for the observations hinted at. Towards the end of that period, after imposing on me secrecy, you stated the embarrassments and dissatisfaction of the Executive Directory, on account of the opinions and conversations of my colleagues, its determination not to treat with them, and its desire to negociate with me; and you added, that my departure would produce an immediate rupture—Astonished as I was at this communication, I informed you that I had no powers to treat separately, the measure was impossible; and that had my powers been adequate, a treaty made under such circumstances could never be ratified by my Government. You differed from me, we reasoned on the subject, and each adhered to his opinion. I urged in vain the unreasonableness of admitting prejudices against my colleagues without informing them of the causes thereof; the good effect in removing these which might result from such information, and the necessity of making known to them all that had now passed between us.—You held me to the promise of secrecy, adding that if I would negociate, we could soon finish a treaty for the Executive Directory were not in the habit of spending much time about such matters. You desired another interview, in which, after a discussion of the subject, I consented and adhered to my determination.

In this state affairs remained for some time, and I flattered myself with the hope that failing in the proposition for negociating with me separately, your next step would be to accredite the three envoys; in such an event the secrecy mentioned would have been proper. This expectation was strengthened by the two subsequent interviews which they had with you, and you may judge of my surprise on the receipt of your letter of the 28 h Ventose, containing a refusal to treat with two of the Envoys, and renewing the proposition to treat with one.—Finding that I was the person alluded to, and that all hopes of our being jointly accredited were at an end, I again refused, in the most positive terms, to negociate separately: Another proposition was then made, that to prevent a rupture I should remain here till information could be sent to my Government of these events. Embarrassing as such a state was I submitted to it rather than to bring on a war. You afterwards sent me your note of the 14th Germinal (31st April) proposing that I should resume our reciprocal communications upon the Interests of the French Republic and the United States. To this I replied on the 4 h May that I could only confer informally and unaccredited on any subject respecting our mission, and communicate to the Government of the United States, the result of such conferences, being, in my individual capacity, unauthorized to give them an official stamp. The day after the departure from Paris of the last of my colleagues, I again addressed you, and quoting the above paragraph, informed you, that this I considered as the line of conduct well understood to be observed on my part; to this you made no objection verbally or by writing, and thus acquiesced to it; had you not, I should have immediately demanded my passport. At one of our first interviews after that letter, you stated a difficulty, in adopting the plan proposed by my letter of the 20 h April from your not being informed of the wishes of the Government of the United States in regard to a treaty; these were so reasonable, that I thought it best to communicate them to you, and according to your own opinion since expressed, they would require little or no time for discussion: nothing can exceed them for moderation or justice.

Believing that you was seriously disposed to bring forward the plan of a treaty for the consideration of the Government of the United States, and being also convinced that the subject had been so fully discussed, and was so well understood, as not to require much time to accomplish it, I informed you that I should embark for America in June, and although you objected to it in the first instance, you afterwards appeared to be fully convinced of the necessity of it, and promised to digest the plan proposed without delay, and to send it to me for examination. I conferred with you at different times on the expediency of sending a Minister to Philadelphia to complete the negociation, and you promised to consider of it.

At length the Sophia arrived, and a few days afterwards you informed me that I might make myself quite easy; that France did not wish a war with the United States; that she had no thoughts of it. That the American affairs were then before the Executive Directory, and that every thing would be arranged to my wishes. I again stated the necessity of sending a Minister to America to complete the negociation; you said you would propose one to the Executive Directory. This I could not suppose was for the purpose you have since stated, of residing there after the ratification of the treaty.

Thus were matters circumstanced until the arrival of the Gazettes containing the Despatches of the Envoys to their Government, which gave a more than momentary turn to your correspondence with me. When I informed you that I should embark in the Sophia, as soon as she could be fitted for the sea, there was still me to furnish the plan of the Treaty, and to send it by me, if expedient. You desired me to remain here; I told you my return was indispensible—and gave no other reason; & thought that sufficient. You conceive it depended on me to be publicly received by the Executive Directory; but our opinions are different on this point. A Government sends three Envoys to treat with another Government—this rejects two of them and proposes to treat with the third—candour must admit, I think, that the latter cannot accept the proposal, without transfering, in this instance, the Executive authority of his Government, who would only have *nominated* three Envoys to the foreign

Government who would have appointed another man. You [illegible] my powers were altered by the Department of my Colleagues, you, or my own appointed. I ought to have received the [illegible] to my Government, and in the interim to have [illegible] you, by a calm and amicable discussion, of the consequent power of our differences. If our Government, as you repeatedly stated, was appointed before the month of March of the present year with the [illegible] certainly, it is at least that it was not disposed to send me new powers; for the Sophia sailed on the 28th of that month; and knowing this, you did urged me to make the application. I have been always ready, and [illegible] you come forward with the project of a Treaty [illegible] would have entered into a calm and amicable conference with you on every part of it, but now into a formal epistolary discussion which was not proposed till some time after I was ready to embark, was only relative to the Consular Convention, which will soon expire, was contrary to my stipulation relative to conferences, in which you acquiesced, and would have required months to be completed. You was the first, you affirm, to press seriously the negociation; you will agree with me, that the merit would have been greater, had the measure itself been feasible. You frequently remind me of your assertions, which I now disputed as much as possible to a precision; regretting at the same time their circuitous direction. On my part, I think you will be convinced that every thing has been done, which circumstances herein [illegible] would admit.

It was with pleasure I learn that the Executive Directory is still ready, and is as much disposed as ever to terminate, by a liberal negociation, the differences which subsist between the two countries. This disposition has already existed on the part of the government of the United States. A negociation then, if set on foot, free from all propositions of loans and explanations of speeches, to be held if necessary in a city of some neutral nation, and providing for a decision by three or five commissioners, of all points which may not be determined by direct negociation, would still be accompanied, in my opinion, with success; but having no authority, I cannot make the proposition.

A preliminary measure appears to be requisite in which the dignity of this government is as deeply concerned as the interest of the United States. The depredations, outrages and cruelties committed on our commerce and citizens in the West Indies, and on our Coasts, by French privateers, some of which, it is said, have no commissions, are perhaps seldom paralleled among civilized nations. It is said that this government has not been early apprized of these events, which have been a great source of irritation in the United States, and a principal cause of the repulsive measures adopted by them. A recal of the commissions of the privateers, and restraining them by severe penalties to the proper objects of capture, cannot fail to have a happy effect.

You claim a promise of my good offices as a private citizen in America. These shall not be wanting to represent truly every measure of the government, and to render successful all such as may be well adapted to effect a reconciliation. This is all that can be expected of me, as the duty which I owe to my country will require it. And now, Citizen Minister, having given you a testimony of my esteem, such as relations from a frank and candid conduct, I bid you adieu, wishing sincerely a speedy renewal of amity and commerce between the two Republics.

Accept, citizen minister, the assurances of my perfect consideration. E. GERRY.

The passports, said to have been sent with the minister's letter to Mr. Gerry on the 24th Messidor, were not delivered to him till seven days afterwards, and the last of them not until the 6th of Thermidor.

LONDON, July 26.

ADMIRALTY OFFICE.

A letter, of which the following is a copy, has been transmitted by Admiral Lord St. Vincent, commander in chief of his Majesty's ships and vessels off Cadiz, to Evan Nepean, Esq; secretary of the admiralty.

Sea Horse, June 27. Isle of Pantellaria W. N. W. 12 leagues.

MY LORD,

After a chace of twelve hours, and a close action of eight minutes, his Majesty's ship under my command, this morning at four o'clock, captured the Sensible, a French 36 gun frigate, 22 pounders, and 330 men, commanded by Monsieur Bourde, Capitaine de Vaisseau, was new coppered, copper fastened, and had a thorough repair at Toulon two months ago.

A General of Division, Baraguey D'Hilliers, with his suite was on board, going to Toulon with an account of the capture of Malta.

The Sea Horse's officers and men conducted themselves much to my satisfaction, and I received that assistance from Mr. Wilmott, the first lieutenant, which I might naturally expect from an officer who had been in nine actions, and received eight wounds.

Two masters mates and nine men belonging to the Culloden evinced the same steady courage as the crew of that ship have done on every occasion. I have the honour to be, &c.

(signed) ED. J. FOOTE.

Sea Horse—1 seaman, 1 drummer killed; Mr. Wilmott first lieutenant slightly, 13 seamen, 1 corporal of marines, 1 private marine, wounded.

Sensible—18 killed; Monsr. Bourde, Captaine & Captaine de Vaisseau; second Captaine, 35 men wounded.

July 28.

There were six beautiful heads of silk exported from Rome found on board La Sensible.

La Sensible is detained by Lord St. Vincent. She is a fine frigate.

Such was the despatch used in sending her to sea again, that she was manned and recommissioned on the very evening she arrived off Cadiz.

August 6.

Government, we understand, have received advices from Lord Macartney, by the ships lately arrived from India, which state that the French have, for some time past, been purchasing all the ships which they could procure in the Red Sea, and Mokha, it is now said, are convinced that the object of Buonaparte's expedition is the East-Indies.

August 16.

A Lisbon Mail arrived this morning.—From a letter brought by it, dated July 28, we have made the following extracts:

"A report is in circulation that the 24th of July decided the fate of Buonaparte's fleet; that the ship l'Orient, and four other sail of the line, together with 39 transports, fell into the hands of our squadron, and that the Commander in Chief himself is a prisoner; that a battle has been fought, few entertain any doubt, and perhaps an express, which arrived last night from Madrid, has made the Government here acquainted with the result.

"The Lion of 64 guns, in going up the Mediterranean, fell in with four large Spanish frigates, and captured one of them, the Dorothea, of 44 guns."

We have laid the above before our readers, not from any persuasion of its truth, for we cannot believe that an event, stated to have taken place six weeks ago, should not have sooner reached London. We should, however, add, that letters were this morning received at the Admiralty from Earl St. Vincent, brought by the same Mail. These may contain intelligence respecting Admiral Nelson of a late date; but, if they do, their contents have not yet been suffered to transpire.

WILMINGTON (N. C.) Sept. 21.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Snow-Hill, to the Editor of this paper, Sept. 18

"John Ratcliffe, Esq; delegate to our state assembly, was shot last Saturday night with large shot, which entered his side, came out at the same side, and has almost killed his horse. Mr. R. died of the wound. No discovery of the murder yet made. Murder is at all times shocking; but cool deliberate murder has no name to express its deformity."

GEORGE TOWN (Virginia) Sept. 14.

Extract of a letter from BUONAPARTE *at Toulon, to a young American then at Bourdeaux, but lately arrived in the United States.*

"You soon depart for the Western and I for the Eastern hemisphere. A new career of action is now opened before me, and I hope to unite my name with new and great events, and with the unrivalled greatness of the republic; you go to unite yourself once more with a people, among whom I behold at once the simple manners of the first ages of Rome and the luxury of her decline; where I see the taste, the sensibility and science of Athens, with her factions, and the valour of Sparta without her discipline.

"As a citizen of the world, I would address your country in the following language: Every man and every nation is ambitious, & ambition grows with power, as the blaze of a vertical sun is the most fierce. Cherish, therefore, a national spirit—strengthen your political institutions; remember that armies and navies are of the same use in the world, as the police in London or Paris, and soldiers are not made like a potter's vessel in a minute; cultivate union, or your empire will be but a Colossus of gold fallen on the earth, broken in pieces, and the prey of foreign or domestic Saracens.

"If you are wise your republic will be permanent; and ah! perhaps Washington will be hailed as the founder of a glorious and happy empire, whose name of Buonaparte shall be obscured by succeeding revolutions."

PHILADELPHIA, September 26.

An evening walk in the streets of Philadelphia, at this moment, affords the most solemn image of dissolution, that can possibly be conceived.—To the voice of cheerful industry, and bursts of joy and festivity, the solitude of death has succeeded—"the hum of public places," the throng of busied mortals changed to the silence of the tomb. Now and then the awful scene is interrupted by a solitary messenger of death—now and then by the melancholy howlings of the half starved animal.—Great God! what a vicissitude in the affairs of man!

Sept. 29

The officers of the schooner, prize to the United States, are permitted on parole, being commissioned by the Directory; but those of the sloop in the county jail, as their authority for plundering, is sanctioned only by a West-India agent.

ELIZABETH TOWN, Sept. 25.

A Compendious View of the MITCHILLIAN Doctrine and Practice in the prevailing Epidemic—being an extract of a letter from Samuel L. Mitchell, M. D. F. R. S. E. &c. to William M'Rose, M. D. of Elizabeth Town New Jersey.

New York, Sept. 19, 1798.

MY DEAR SIR,

"We are now in the midst of difficulty again. The longer any spot of ground is dwelt upon, the more will it be tainted with foreign impurities; and until proper measures are taken to remove them, the more the earth, the air, and the water, will be contaminated.

"The history of all great cities shews this.—Rome, London, and all the well regulated modern cities, shew that the collected foulness, may in a good measure, be carried off. But Cairo is miserably cleansed, and has been for ages the nest of a city; and Cairo is the focus of pestilence. Under the present regulations, New York and Philadelphia will ere long progress very far towards the pestilential condition of Cairo. When I consider all the things with which I am acquainted here, my wonder is not that so many die, but that the number of deaths is so small. There has been no dispute about *local origin*, this time.—All parties agree, it was bred at home. As it manifestly arose in particular from rotten provisions, it has been called, by way of distinction, the BEEF FEVER.

"I think more than half the inhabitants are gone. Maiden lane, Pearl, Water, and Front streets, and the neighbourhood of Fly market, are almost entirely deserted. Beekman, John, and William streets, have few inhabitants left. Cherry, James, Oliver and Catherine streets are now very thinly peopled. And indeed they have fled from every part of the city, not excepting Broadway and Greenwich streets. We find in alimentary and gastric cases, great advantages in Alkaline remedies. In nausea, vomiting, diarrhœa, and dysenteries, POTASH and SODA are grand remedies. And so is Lime. This practice has been so in vogue here, that contending practitioners have shown a strong disposition to take to themselves the credit of it. Where the heart and blood vessels are under strong action, we practice blood letting, and when judiciously done, with advantage; I have, however, been obliged very much to circumscribe the use of the lancet, and in a multitude of cases not employ it at all.

"There is another form of the disease which I find to come on by degrees, frequently with rigors, or heats, or increase of pulse; yet accompanied with yellowness, great muscular debility, hebetude of sensation, and sometimes with hæmorrages, leaks, and salivation, resembling scurvy. I have considered this form of yellow Fever as truly a Scorbutus. And it ought to be named Acute Scurvy. It is evidently induced by living in foul air, excessive gorging of animal food, and the liberal use of brandy or other ardent spirit, and of malt liquor.

"In addition to your and to Dr. Trotter's opinion of the scurvy, I suppose there is a suppressage of SEPTON in the constitution of the nerves and muscles. The indication of cure then is the subject septon and furnish Oxygene. And I am now treating a number of such patients with citrate of potash, lemonade, ripe fruits, &c. and with promising prospect."

NEW-YORK, Oct. 1.

By the schooner Enterprize, arrived in this port on Friday, from Malaga, we are informed that previous to her departure, several recent letters from France stated, that a very severe action had just taken place between the British and French fleets near Malta, in which two ships of the former were dismasted—and nine of the latter taken, on board one of which was the far famed Buonaparte. Two British Frigates passed the Streights of Gibralter on the 21st July, which confirmed the intelligence, and a Letter of Marque, which had spoke the Flora Frigate in the Channel, gave the same information.

At Malaga, it was generally believed that in consequence of this decisive action, the Mediterranean expedition was completely frustated.

FEVER.

Burials in this City.

On Thursday, 60—47 of the fever. Friday, 38—35 Saturday, 49—43.

Burials in Philadelphia.

Sept. 26 Adults 72—Children 5.
27. 75 11.

October 2.

Number of deaths in this city for 24 hours ending yesterday evening, 41—38 of the fever.

Number of burials in Philadelphia for 24 hours ending Saturday at noon, Adults, 70—Children 5.

In the city and suburbs for the last 48 hours ending Monday at noon, 130.

Died at Wilmington, from August 7 to Sept. 25, adults 132, children 9—141.

The late northerly, and northwest breezes, we are happy to observe, has had a favourable tendency with respect to the fever. We find by the last report of deaths at Philadelphia, that the number of new cases are much reduced, and as was predicted, the mortality greater—The same holds good in this city.

ALBANY, Sept. 24.

The Frigate, building at Brooklyn (Long-Island) and which is to be commanded by Captain Morris, of this State, we are told, is in such forwardness, that she will be in her proper element in the month of December next.—She is to mount 36 guns.

The United States Frigate, building at New York, and to be commanded by Colonel Talbot, is also in considerable forwardness.—She will carry 44 guns.

The Hon. WILLIAM PATERSON one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, is now in this city, on his way to Vermont. He will preside in the Circuit Court for that District, which is to be holden at Rutland, on the 3d day of October next.

PORTLAND, October 2.

On Tuesday last a violent tempest was experienced at Livermore, in this District.—It is supposed that near a hundred acres of woods have been levelled to the ground. The large trees were torn up by the roots. The damage is very great.

PORTSMOUTH (N. H.) Sept. 22.

For the perusal of those who have not leisure to go into a calculation on the subject, the following statement is made of the Tax on Houses. It will be remembered, that the valuation is to include the building lot on which the house stands, not exceeding two acres, and the out-houses. If these are valued at 10 dollars, the rate is 20 cents.—

Dols.	Dols.	Cents.		Dols.	Dols.
If 300	@	40	If	4000	2
300	@	60		5000	2
400	@	80		6000	3
500	@	00		7000	4
600	@	80		8000	4
700	@	00		9000	5
800	@	40		10 000	6
900	@	70		15 000	10
1000	@	00		25 000	22
2000	@	00		50 000	50
3000	@	00			

This may be made more particular, by comparing it with the second section of the tax act—It appears, for the consolation of the poorer class of citizens, that the palace worth 50 000 dollars, is to pay *five times as much in proportion to its value*, as the cottage that is worth but five hundred dollars.

SALEM, October 5.

Wednesday evening arrived the ship Herald, of and for Boston, Capt. Richard Derby, in 30 weeks from Bremen. On Friday last Capt. Derby fell in with the American Hero, of this port, Joseph Lindsay, master, which sailed the Saturday preceding for Copenhagen, and in a violent gale of wind the Tuesday following, lost his bowsprit and all three of her masts, and was then returning to port.—She was coming up yesterday.

In the same gale, the Herald passed a man of war, apparently bound for Halifax, under her storm stay sails, having lost her main-mast and fore-top mast. Several fishing vessels have returned, with much damage; and, from the accounts, a harder gale never blew.

BOSTON, October 3.

Yesterday afternoon arrived in this harbour, the United States armed brig Sophia, Henry Geddes, Commander, from Havre de Grace, last from Portsmouth, (England.) In which came passenger Hon. ELBRIDGE GERRY, Esq. one of the late Envoys Extraordinary to the French Republic. On passing the Castle, a Federal Salute, was fired, which was returned by that Fortress—and when she anchored off the Long Wharf the Citizens welcomed her with three hizzas which was answered on board the brig. Mr. Humphreys, had been set on shore in the lower harbour to proceed to Quincy, and acquaint the President of the arrival of Mr. Gerry—Mr. Pinckney, we understand was to sail from Bourdeaux, about the time Mr. Gerry sailed from Havre.

Mr. Gerry landed about 4 o'clock, and proceeded to his seat in Cambridge, accompanied by Samuel Cooper, Esq.

Mr. Weit, merchant, of Philadelphia, was also a passenger in the Sophia.

We understand, that after Mr. Gerry's arrival at Havre, for the purpose of embarking for the United States, he received letters from Talleyrand, urging his return to Paris.

The spirit of our government has certainly been unexpected by the French, and appears to have operated on their policy.

Mr. Gerry did not go up to London.

October 6.

On Tuesday last, a detachment of the troops of the United States, commanded by Capt. Gates, took possession of Castle-William—which we understand is to be made a federal rendezvous. The convicts are secured in the several goals.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Notwithstanding the doubts which have perplexed the minds of some of the best men in our country, respecting the conduct of Mr. Gerry while at Paris, we can assure our readers, from pretty direct authority, that Mr. G's conversation is such as to comfort the heart of every genuine federalist. It is said that he declares, in the most unequivocal terms, that every thing depends on the union of the people in supporting the energetic measures of President Adams. In short the whole tenor of his conversation is *staunchly federal*, so that the *Jacobins*, who had marked him for their own, are again disappointed.—Their prophecies concerning him, are like all the rest of their prophecies. If Mr. G's popularity has been impaired, it is a matter of no great wonder; for so long as he was considered the favourite of the French, and the *chosen one* of the Directory, how could it be otherwise? It is probable that Mr. Gerry had a more favourable idea of the French and their cause, than his colleagues; but he has been long enough among them to see them as they really are; and now like a true patriot and honest man, he utters his sentiments without reserve; and with joy be it spoken, they are the very same which have pervaded every state in the union, as expressed in the numerous addresses to the President; they breathe a devotedness to the exclusive cause of his native country, a zeal for supporting with one voice, the constituted authorities, and a determined resolution to resist the destroying angel of foreign influence.

Mr. Gerry, has, we learn, given the President of the United States, ample documents of the whole course of his proceedings, in France—and, we are told, when the American public are put in possession of all the facts respecting the negociation, they will display such a firm

Government who would have appointed one of them. Yet for that my powers were altered by the departure of my Colleagues, you, on my own application, I ought to have received the credits to my Government, and in the interim to have stood with you, by a calm and amicable discussion, at the convenient point of our differences. If the Government, as you repeatedly affirmed, was appointed before the 4th of March of the proposition to treat with me separately, it is evident that it was not supposed to lead me new powers; for the Sophia sailed on the 24th of that month; and knowing this, you did urged me to make the application. I have been always ready, and, had you come forward with the project of a Treaty, would have entered into a calm and amicable conference with you on every part of it, but not into a formal epistolary discussion which was not proposed till some time after I was ready to embark, was only relative to the Consular Convention, which will soon expire, was contrary to my stipulation existing in conferences, in which you acquiesced, and would have required months to be completed. You was the first, you affirm, to press seriously the negociation; you will agree with me, that the merit would have been greater, had the measure itself been feasible. You frequently remind me of your exertions, which I am disposed as much as possible to appreciate; regretting at the same time their circuitous direction. On my part, I think you will be convinced that every thing has been done, which circumstances herein truly detailed would admit.

It is with pleasure I learn that the Executive Directory is still ready, and is as much disposed as ever to terminate, by a liberal negociation, the differences which subsist between the two countries. This disposition has always existed on the part of the government of the United States. A negociation then, if set on foot, free from all propositions of loans and explanations of speeches, to be held if necessary in a city of some neutral nation, and providing for a decision by three or five commissioners, of all points which may not be determined by direct negociation, would still be accompanied, in my opinion, with success; but having no authority, I cannot make the proposition.

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The late northerly, and northwest breezes, we see happy to observe, has had a favourable tendency with respect to the fever. We find by the last report of deaths at Philadelphia, that the number of new cases are much reduced, and as was predicted, the mortality greater—The same holds good in this city.

ALBANY, Sept. 24.

The Frigate, building at Brooklyn (Long-Island) and which is to be commanded by Captain Morris, of this State, we are told, is in such forwardness, that she will be in her proper element in the month of December next.—She is to mount 36 guns.

The United States Frigate, building at New York, and to be commanded by Colonel Talbot, is also in considerable forwardness.—She will carry 44 guns.

The Hon. WILLIAM PATERSON, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, is now in this city, on his way to Vermont. He will preside in the Circuit Court for that District, which is to be holden at Rutland, on the 3d day of October next.

PORTLAND, October 1.

On Tuesday last a violent tempest was experienced at Livermore, in this District.—It is supposed that near a hundred acres of woods have been levelled to the ground. The largest trees were torn up by the roots. The damage is very great.

PORTSMOUTH (*N. H.*) Sept. 12.

For the perusal of those who have not leisure to go into a calculation on the subject, the following statement is made of the Tax on Houses. It will be remembered, that the valuation is to include the building lot on which the house stands, not exceeding two acres, and the out-houses. If these are valued at 100 dollars, the tax is 20 cents.—

Dols.	Dol.	Cents.		Dols.	Dols.
If 200	0	40	If	4000	20
300	0	60		5000	25
400	0	80		6000	30
500	1	00		7000	42
600	1	80		8000	48
700	2	10		9000	54
800	3	40		10 000	60
900	3	70		15 000	105
1000	4	0		25 000	225
2000	8	0		50 000	500
3000	12	0			

This may be made more particular, by comparing it with the second section of the tax act.—It appears, for the consolation of the poorer class of citizens, that the palace worth 50 000 dollars, is to pay *five times as much in proportion to its value*, as the cottage that is worth but five hundred dollars.

SALEM, October 5.

Wednesday evening arrived the ship Herald, of and for Boston, Capt. Richard Derby, in 20 weeks from Bremen. On Friday last, Capt. Derby fell in with the American Hero, of this port, Joseph Lindsey, master, which sailed the Saturday preceding for Copenhagen, and in a violent gale of wind the Tuesday following, lost his bowsprit and all three of her masts, and was then returning to port.—She was coming up yesterday.

In the same gale, the Herald passed a man of war, apparently bound for Halifax, under her storm stay sails, having lost her main-mast and fore-top mast. Several fishing vessels have returned, with much damage; and, from the accounts, a harder gale never blew.

BOSTON, October 2.

Yesterday afternoon arrived in this harbour, the United States armed brig Sophia, Henry Geddes, Commander, from Havre de Grace, last from Portsmouth, (England.) In which came passenger Hon. ELBRIDGE GERRY, Esq. one of the late Envoys Extraordinary to the French Republic. On passing the Castle, a Federal Salute, was fired, which was returned by that Fortress—and when she anchored off the Long Wharf the Citizens welcomed her with three hizzas which was answered on board the brig. Mr. Humphreys, had been set on shore in the lower harbour to proceed to Quincy, and acquaint the President of the arrival of Mr. Gerry.—Mr. Pinckney, we understand was to sail from Bourdeaux, about the time Mr. Gerry sailed from Havre.

Mr. Gerry landed about 4 o'clock, and proceeded to his seat in Cambridge, accompanied by Samuel Cooper, Esq.

Mr. Welt, merchant, of Philadelphia, was also a passenger in the Sophia.

We understand, that after Mr. Gerry's arrival at Havre, for the purpose of embarking for the United States, he received letters from Talleyrand, urging his return to Paris.

The spirit of our government has certainly been unexpected by the French, and appears to have operated on their policy.

Mr. Gerry did not go up to London.

October 6.

On Tuesday last, a detachment of the troops of the United States, commanded by Capts. Gates, took possession of Castle-William—which we understand is to be made a federal rendezvous. The convicts are secured in the several goals.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Notwithstanding the doubts which have perplexed the minds of some of the best men in our country, respecting the conduct of Mr. Gerry while at Paris, we can assure our readers, from pretty direct authority, that Mr. G's conversation is such as to comfort the heart of every genuine federalist. It is said that he declares, in the most unequivocal terms, that every thing depends on the union of the people in supporting the energetic measures of President Adams. In short the whole tenor of his conversation is *staunchly federal*, so that the *Jacobins*, who had marked him for their own, are again disappointed.—Their prophecies concerning him, are like all the rest of their prophecies. If Mr. G's popularity has been impaired, it is a matter of no great wonder; for so long as he was considered the favourite of the French, and the *chosen one* of the Directory, how could it be otherwise? It is probable that Mr. Gerry had a more favourable idea of the French and their cause, than his colleagues; but he has been long enough among them to see them as they really are; and now like a true patriot and honest man, he utters his sentiments without reserve; and with joy be it spoken, they are the very same which have pervaded every state in the union, as expressed in the numerous addresses to the President; they breathe a devotedness to the exclusive cause of his native country, a zeal for supporting with one voice, the constituted authorities, and a determined resolution to resist the destroying angel of foreign influence.

Mr. Gerry, has, we learn, given the President of the United States, ample outlines of the whole course of his proceedings, in France—and, we are told, when the American public are put in possession of all the facts respecting the negociation, they will display such a firm

of arrogant demands, inſidious overture, canting meanneſs, and hypocritical whining, as will confirm every American in everlaſting hatred of French meaſures, and Frenchmen.—Talleyrand, now appears an angel of light to what he then will.

The Embargo on American veſſels in France is enforced with great ſeverity; and our ſailors are impriſoned. Retaliation on Frenchmen in the United States, ought immediately to be adopted.

The appointment of Gen. WASHINGTON, as Commander in Chief of the American armies, was known in France, before Mr. Gerry ſailed. It made the French "*ſhrug the ſhoulder.*"

Mr. Humphrey, Meſſenger of the United States, to the late Envoys to France, ſet out yeſterday for Trenton.

The voluntary ſubſcriptions in Barbadoes, for carrying on the war againſt France, amounted to 11,400l. ſterling.

Letters from South Carolina ſay, that the Hon. Mr. Harper will be re-elected, notwithſtanding a federaliſt has entered the liſts againſt him.

PROVIDENCE, Sept. 29.

At this awful period, when DISEASE and DEATH ſtalk, in dread array, through the ſtreets of the afflicted cities of PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, and NEW-LONDON, individual diſtreſs is ſwallowed up in the magnitude of the general calamity, and the devoted victims of the prevailing ſcourge are hurried without diſtinction, to their premature graves;—no diſcriminating pen moves in obedience to the dictates of friendſhip and affection, to record and preſerve the remembrance of the virtues they loved,—perſonal danger and public ſafety abſorbing every other conſideration.

"*So frequent Death,*
"*Sorrow he more than cauſes, he confounds;*
"*For human ſighs his rival ſtrokes contend,*
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In New London, at any other period, the death of Mr. WILLIAM STEWART, for many years an eminent merchant in that city, would have excited the pen of genius, or friendſhip, to have given his eulogium.—He was a gentleman juſtly diſtinguiſhed for his dignity of mind and urbanity of manners, his unoſtentatious and extenſive Benevolence, and an integrity the moſt unſullied.—In his friendly attachments, he was uniform, inflexible and delicate—his heart, his houſe and his purſe, were ever open to Friendſhip's ſacred claim; and it is a trait in his character that will embalm his memory, that he was never known to detect or withhold conſolation from his friend in a day of adverſity!—As a huſband, he exhibited that refined tenderneſs and attention, which attaches the heart of ſenſibility.—As a father, he overflowed with fondneſs and ſolicitude, and in the diſcharge of his filial and brotherly duties, he was an affecting and bright example.

Nor would the amiable Mr. RICHARD W. PARKIN, in a criſis leſs afflicting and ſorrowful, have been permitted to deſcend in ſilence to the tomb.—He was a native of England, and the brother in law and fellow-citizen of the late Mr. STEWART—revered for his rectitude as a merchant, beloved for his philanthropy as a man, and equally eſtimable for the diſcharge of all the relative and ſocial duties, in a manner the moſt honorable to himſelf, and endearing to his connections.

The death of Mr. RICHARD K. SALTONSTALL, ſon of Mr. ROSWELL SALTONSTALL, of New-London, and nephew of the late Mr. STEWART, muſt here cloſe the ſad catalogue of ſorrowful events, which have deeply wounded the feeling hearts of an amiable family, and made a melancholy chaſm in a reſpectable ſociety.—This truly worthy young man was an honor to his family, an ornament to his country, and promiſed extenſive future uſefulneſs.—He combined the accompliſhments of the GENTLEMAN with the erudition of the SCHOLAR, and evinced that the GRACES were not incompatible with VIRTUE—uncommonly pleaſing in his manners, and intereſting in his converſation he excited eſteem, attention and admiration, from his common acquaintance; but, to thoſe who viewed him through the partial medium of friendſhip and affection, he appeared with additional luſtre; the poignancy of *their* feelings, at this diſtreſſing event, *may* be imagined, but *cannot* be deſcribed.—he fell a victim to the prevailing fever, at New York, where he was eſtabliſhed, as a merchant, with flattering expectations, in the 26th year of his age.

These imperfect ſketches are the effuſions of a wounded ſpirit, a ſmall tribute of gratitude, affection and reſpect, ſpontaneouſly flowing from "the boſom of a friend," whoſe heart bleeds at every vein and every pore, and who hath, "with rainy eyes," written "SORROW on the boſom of the earth"

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"*Reſumes them to prepare us for the next.*"

NEWPORT, October 9.

The Town-Council of this Town Yeſterday adopted a Syſtem of Regulations for the Preſervation of the Health of the Inhabitants, and providing for the Removal and Prevention of Nuiſances.—The Town is for that Purpoſe divided into five Diſtricts, in each of which one Member of *the Board of Health* is to reſide.—The following Gentlemen were appointed of the Board of Health:—1ſt Diſtrict, *Thomas Weaver:* 2d Diſtrict, *Walter Nichols:* 3d Diſtrict, *Robert Lawton*, jun. 4th Diſtrict, *Daniel Sheldon:* 5th Diſtrict, *John Slocum.* The Regulations will be publiſhed at length in our next.

The following Prices are extracted from a Letter to a Gentleman in this Town, dated *Amſterdam*, July 13th.—"Tobacco, 11½ to 14 Stivers; Brown Sugar, 22 to 26 Groats; Clayed Sugar, 26 to 30 Ditto; Rice, 45 to 48 Shillings; Coffee, 22 to 24 Stivers; American 6 per Cent. Stock, 83 per Cent.; American 3 per Cents, 53 per Cent; Inſurance from America, 20 per Cent.; Bank Money of Amſterdam, 94¼ per Cent.; Ditto Rotterdam, 1-8th per Cent. Premium."

COMMUNICATIONS.

When *Talleyrand* undertakes in his laſt Note to Mr. *Gerry* to *contraſt* the Conduct of the two Governments, it would ſeem that Mr. *Gerry* had at laſt really given him the *Douceur* to *burleſque* the "terrible Republic."—In his Survey of the Conduct of *France*, he has completely deſcribed the Forbearance of the American Government: In the *pretended Violence* of the American Government he has diſplayed a juſt Picture of the Conduct of *France.*

The American Editors in their Remarks on the recent Correſpondence between Mr. *Gerry* and *Talleyrand*, ſeem totally at a loſs to diſcover what the French Miniſter means—and it muſt be confeſſed that this Confuſion ariſes in a great Degree from the confuſed Manner in which he has expreſſed himſelf—One Editor ſuppoſes that the Firmneſs of our Government has at laſt wrought a pacific Change in the Policy of *France*, and founds this Opinion on *Talleyrand*'s *Anxiety* to negociate, and the *Sorrow* he expreſſes at the Proſpect of Hoſtilities—We may, however, ſafely rely, that this pretended *Anxiety* and *Sorrow* are not the *Workings of a contrite Spirit. Talleyrand* is no doubt ſtung to the Soul at the Diſcloſure of his Infamy and Corruption; and the gloomy Diſcontent of his Mind appears to pervade his Correſpondence; but we have more Reaſon to ſuppoſe that this State of Mind would increaſe his *Malignity*, than engender *Remorſe.* This *Malignity* will *diſguiſe* at the ſame Time that it *embitters* the Draught that is preparing for us.—We ought to believe *every Thing* ſooner than the Profeſſions of the French Government: We ought to expect *any Thing* ſooner than the Fulfilment of their Promiſes. They muſt have loſt, before this Time, all Hope of dividing the People of this Country—Their only Object will now be to *annoy us*, and in the Purſuit of this Object they will probably attempt to take us by Surprize.—The Spirit of the People, and the Energy of our Government is about to Diſappoint them. We have long "cultivated Peace with Sincerity"—We are now preparing "to vindicate our Rights with Firmneſs."

Laſt Week Letters were received in this Town, by Way of Madeira, from on board the Ship Semiramas, Jacob Smith, Commander, on her Paſſage from this to Canton, dated 23 Days after her ſailing; at which Time ſhe was up with the Cape de Verd Iſlands—all well on board, and had ſeen no Cruizers of any Nation.

DIED.]—At Philadelphia, of the prevailing Diſorder, on Saturday Morning the 29 ult. JOSEPH ANTHONY, Eſq; an eminent Merchant, formerly of this Town. In the wide Range of the Victims to the fell Deſtroyer, more public and Private Worth, Goodneſs, Patriotiſm, and unſullied Integrity, could not be comprized in one, than were ſo nearly conſpicuous in the Deceaſed.

MARRIED.]—On Tueſday Evening laſt, by the Rev. Mr. Patten, Capt. SIMON NEWTON, jun. to Miſs ELIZA DAVENPORT, youngeſt Daughter of Mr. Gideon Davenport.

—Laſt Sunday Evening, by the Rev. Mr. Eddy, Captain EDWARD TAYER, to Miſs BATHSHEBA BENNETT, Daughter of Mr. Chriſtopher Bennett.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,
Diſtrict of Newport, Oct. 8.

ENTERED,		from
Ship Gene a' Greene,	Brown,	Barbadoes
ſchooner Neptune,	Ingraham,	Turks Iſland
—— Two Siſters,	Hay,	St. Bartholomews
Brig Charlotte,	Stubbs,	Lisbon
Ship Neptune,	Weſt,	Copenhagen
CLEARED,		For
Sloop Hercules,	Colvet,	Norfolk
—— Dolphin,	Hull,	Philadelphia
Sloop Nancy,	Eddy,	Havanna
—— Providence,	Arnold,	Surinam
Schooner Chloe,	Slocum,	New York
Sloop Fair American,	Dunham,	Ditto
—— Patience,	Peaſe,	Norfolk
—— Quick Times,	Cleaveland,	Hudſon
—— Benjamin,	Pendleton,	Philadelphia
—— Mary,	Northam,	Charleſton
Schooner Two Siſters,	Harbur,	New London

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Editor of this Paper has been, for ſome Time paſt, under the diſagreeable Neceſſity of preſenting it to his Readers, on an old and worn-out Type.—He flatters himſelf that his Aſſurance that no Endeavours have been wanting on his Part to remedy the Evil, will in ſome Meaſure plead his Apology.——At the Commencement of the Summer Seaſon, he had made Arrangements for procuring an entire new and elegant Set of Types, from Philadelphia, and had actually received Part of thoſe contracted for, when the prevailing Epidemic commenced its fatal Ravages in that City.——The ſubſequent Diſperſion of the Inhabitants has hitherto ſuſpended the Execution of his Contract.—He is, however, in weekly Expectation of receiving the whole Quantity of Types contracted for.——The NEWPORT MERCURY *will then be preſented to the Public upon an enlarged and improved Plan, and (the Editor hopes) will be rendered in ſome Meaſure worthy of the Patronage with which it has been diſtinguiſhed.—He embraces this Opportunity of earneſtly requeſting his Cuſtomers to pay Attention to the important Buſineſs of diſcharging their Dues;—his Demands are preſſing, and will be rendered more ſo, by the Exertions he intends to make.—He alſo returns his warmeſt Thanks to a conſiderable Number of his Subſcribers, who have been invariably punctual in their Payments.*

*** *The Price of this Paper will, in future, be* One Dollar and Fifty Cents *per Annum.*

WANTED,

TO go into a Family, a WET NURSE, that can bring a good Recommendation. Inquire of the Printer. *Oct. 8th.*

SALE AT AUCTION,

ON Thurſday the 11th Inſtant, at 11 o'Clock, on Lopez's Wharf—A Parcel of Tar and Pitch, and a ſmall Quantity of Corn and Rice.

GARDNER & DEAN, *Auct.*
Newport, October 9, 1798.

NOTICE.

MASTERS of Veſſels are informed, that a BUOY is anchored off the North Point of Goat-Iſland, in Sixteen Feet Water, at low Water. In going out of, or coming into the Harbour of Newport, they will paſs to the North of the Buoy, giving it a good Birth; and all Perſons are cautioned againſt faſtening Boats, or Warps to, or in any Way injuring ſaid Buoy.

WILLIAM ELLERY, Coll'r.
Newport, Oct. 4th, 1798.

‡‡‡ *The ſeveral Printers in the State, are requeſted to publiſh the foregoing Advertiſement in their Newſpapers.*

To be Sold, by
THOMAS PECKHAM,

APPLE-TREES—Rhode-Iſland Greenings, Tallman Sweetings, and Golden Ruſſetings. Peach-Trees—Rare-Ripe, and large October Peach.

Newport, October 8, 1798.

To be Sold, by
BENJAMIN HILL,

FINE FLOUR by the Barrel, or leſs Quantity. Alſo, Ship and Cabin BREAD, equal to any imported of the ſame Quality.

THOSE who have Claims on the Eſtate of Capt. BENJAMIN CHURCH, late of Newport, deceaſed, by Note of Hand, Book Account, or otherwiſe, are requeſted to exhibit the ſame, to either of the Subſcribers, as ſoon as convenient.

Alſo for Sale, belonging to ſaid Eſtate, in the Hands of Mr. James Anthony, on the Farm of Sylveſter Robinſon, Eſq; Point-Judith, an excellent breeding Mare, with a ſucking Colt; One Colt, One Year old; and One, Two Years old.—Alſo, One valuable Mare for Sale, in Town.

J. DENISON,
SARAH CHURCH,
BATH. CHURCH, } *Executors.*

Newport, October 9, 1798.

THOSE Perſons who have legal Demands exiſting againſt the Eſtate of Captain THOMAS W. BLISS, late of this Town, deceaſed, are hereby requeſted to render them to the Subſcriber for Settlement, properly authenticated; and all thoſe who are indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are called on to make immediate Payment, to

SARAH C. BLISS, *Adminiſtratrix.*
Newport, Oct. 9, 1798.

THE Creditors of THOMAS VOSE, of Newport, in the County of Newport, Merchant, are hereby notified to appear at the next November Term of the Court of Common Pleas, to be holden at Newport, within and for the County of Newport, if they ſee Cauſe, when Commiſſioners or Aſſignees are to be appointed, to receive the Claims or Demands againſt ſaid Thomas, and otherwiſe carry into Effect the Act of Inſolvency granted to ſaid Thomas, at the Seſſion of the General Aſſembly of the State of Rhode-Iſland, &c. held at Providence, on the laſt Monday of January laſt.

Witneſs, ROBERT ROGERS, *Clerk.*
Newport, October 8, 1798.

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Last Week Letters were received in this Town, by Way of Madeira, from on board the Ship Semiramas, Jacob Smith, Commander, on her Passage from this to Canton, dated 23 Days after her sailing; at which Time she was up with the Cape de Verd Islands—all well on board, and had seen no Cruizers of any Nation.

DIED.]—At Philadelphia, of the prevailing Disorder, on Saturday Morning the 29 ult. JOSEPH ANTHONY, Esq; an eminent Merchant, formerly of this Town. In the wide Range of the Victims to the fell Destroyer, more public and Private Worth, Goodness, Patriotism, and unsullied Integrity, could not be comprised in one, than were eminently conspicuous in the Deceased.

MARRIED.]—On Tuesday Evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Patten, Capt. SIMON NEWTON, jun. to Miss ELIZA DAVENPORT, youngest Daughter of Mr. Gideon Davenport.

—Last Sunday Evening, by the Rev. Mr. Eddy, Captain EDWARD TAYER, to Miss BATHSHEBA BENNETT, Daughter of Mr. Christopher Bennett.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,
District of Newport, Oct. 8.

ENTERED, *from*

Ship General Greene, Brown, Barbadoes
Schooner Neptune, Ingraham, Turks Island
—— Two Sisters, Hur, St. Bartholomews
Brig Charlotte, Stubbs, Lisbon
Ship Neptune, West, Copenhagen

CLEARED, *for*

Sloop Hercules, Calvet, Norfolk
—— Dolphin, Hull, Philadelphia
Sloop Nancy, Eddy, Havanna
—— Providence, Arnold, Surinam
Schooner Chloe, Slocum, New York
Sloop Fair American, Dunham, Ditto
—— Patience, Peirce, Norfolk
—— Quick Time, Cleaveland, Hudson
—— Benjamin, Pendleton, Philadelphia
—— Maria, Northam, Charleston
Schooner Two Sisters, Horlbut, New London

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Editor of this Paper has been, for some Time past, under the disagreeable Necessity of presenting it to his Readers, on an old and worn-out Type.—He flatters himself that his Assurance that no Endeavours have been wanting on his Part to remedy the Evil, will in some Measure plead his Apology.——At the Commencement of the Summer Season, he had made Arrangements for procuring an entire new and elegant Set of Types, from Philadelphia, and had actually received Part of those contracted for, when the prevailing Epidemic commenced its fatal Ravages in that City.——The subsequent Dispersion of the Inhabitants has hitherto suspended the Execution of his Contract.—He is, however, in weekly Expectation of receiving the whole Quantity of Types contracted for.——The NEWPORT MERCURY *will then be presented to the Public upon an enlarged and improved Plan, and (the Editor hopes) will be rendered in some Measure worthy of the Patronage with which it has been distinguished.—He embraces this Opportunity of earnestly requesting his Customers to pay Attention to the important Business of discharging their Dues;—his Demands are pressing, and will be rendered more so, by the Exertions he intends to make.—He also returns his warmest Thanks to a considerable Number of his Subscribers, who have been invariably punctual in their Payments.*

*** *The Price of this Paper will, in future, be* One Dollar and Fifty Cents *per Annum.*

WANTED,

TO go into a Family, a WET NURSE, that can bring a good Recommendation. Inquire of the Printer. *Oct. 8th.*

SALE AT AUCTION,

ON Thursday the 11th Instant, at 11 o'Clock, on Lopez's Wharf—A Parcel of Tar and Pitch, and a small Quantity of Corn and Rice.

GARDNER & DEAN, *Auct.*
Newport, October 9, 1798.

NOTICE.

MASTERS of Vessels are informed, that a BUOY is anchored off the North Point of Goat-Island, in Sixteen Feet Water, at low Water. In going out of, or coming into the Harbour of Newport, they will pass to the North of the Buoy, giving it a good Birth; and all Persons are cautioned against fastening Boats, or Warps to, or in any Way injuring said Buoy.

WILLIAM ELLERY, Coll'r.
Newport, Oct. 4th, 1798.

‡‡‡ *The several Printers in the State, are requested to publish the foregoing Advertisement in their Newspapers.*

To be Sold, by
THOMAS PECKHAM,

APPLE-TREES—Rhode-Island Greenings, Tallman Sweetings, and Golden Russetings. Peach-Trees—Rare-Ripe, and large October Peach.

Newport, October 8, 1798.

To be Sold, by
BENJAMIN HILL,

FINE FLOUR by the Barrel, or less Quantity. Also, Ship and Cabin BREAD, equal to any imported of the same Quality.

THOSE who have Claims on the Estate of Capt. BENJAMIN CHURCH, late of Newport, deceased, by Note of Hand, Book Account, or otherwise, are requested to exhibit the same, to either of the Subscribers, as soon as convenient.

Also for Sale, belonging to said Estate, in the Hands of Mr. James Anthony, on the Farm of Sylvester Robinson, Esq; Point-Judith, an excellent breeding Mare, with a sucking Colt; One Colt, One Year old; and One, Two Years old.—Also, One valuable Mare for Sale, in Town.

J. DENISON,
SARAH CHURCH,
BATH. CHURCH, } *Executors.*

Newport, October 9, 1798.

THOSE Persons who have legal Demands existing against the Estate of Captain THOMAS W. BLISS, late of this Town, deceased, are hereby requested to render them to the Subscriber for Settlement, properly authenticated; and all those who are indebted to said Estate, are called on to make immediate Payment, to

SARAH C. BLISS, *Administratrix.*
Newport, Oct. 9, 1798.

THE Creditors of THOMAS VOSE, of Newport, in the County of Newport, Merchant, are hereby notified to appear at the next November Term of the Court of Common Pleas, to be holden at Newport, within and for the County of Newport, if they see Cause, when Commissioners or Assignees are to be appointed, to receive the Claims or Demands against said Thomas, and otherwise carry into Effect the Act of Insolvency granted to said Thomas, at the Session of the General Assembly of the State of Rhode-Island, &c. held at Providence, on the last Monday of January last.

Witness, ROBERT ROGERS, *Clerk.*
Newport, October 8, 1798.

THE RAFT:—
OR,
FRENCH ARREARS LIQUIDATED.

[*From an English Print*]

As Neptune, in his coral bow'r,
Paſs'd t'other day, a vacant hour,
Diſcourſing with his wench;
TRITY, ſays he, the news above,
Will make you laugh your ſill, my love,
At thoſe mad Folks, the *French*.

They ſain old *England* would invade,
But of the means are much afraid,
Though of the proj.ct fond;
Amidſt their viſionary ſchemes,
They find it difficult it ſeems,
"*To croſs the herring pond.*"

'Twould be an awkward thing to meet,
Half-way, with BRIDPORT, and his fleet—
"*Burnt children dread the fire*"
'Tis ten to one, but dire miſchance,
Would happen to the ſhips of France,
From one ſo full of ire:

They therefore thought of ſome balloon,
A little ſmaller than the moon,
To ſail aloft in air;
But from the ſcarcity of gas,
Or caſh to purchaſe it—alas!
The ſcheme would never bear.

They next propos'd, all hands to creep,
Through a long cave, beneath the deep,
And *undermine our floor*;
But fearing miſchief over head,
This deep laid ſcheme no better ſped
Than t'other did before.

At length two men of wond'rous craft,
Have orders to conſtruct a *Raft*,
As wide as Hounſlow heath;
From which their army, one and all,
Are ſworn to land, 'twixt ſpring and fall,
In ſpite of *John Bull*'s teeth.

Their Caſh, Subſcribers will be paid
With int'reſt, when the landing's made!
And have it in a lump;
As every man on board the Raft,
Will, in his pocket, bring a Draft,
At ſight—"*on Aldgate pump!*"

I never heard of ſuch a ſcheme,
(Says AMPHITRITE) ſure you dream,
They'll all be food for fiſh:
"They will be ſo (you jade) I grant,
That's juſt what the *Directory want*,
The very thing they wiſh.

They then no more will feel diſmay,
About their army and its pay,
But baniſh all their fears:
For when the raft is overſet,
It pays at once the public debt,
And LIQUIDATES ARREARS!

From the SALEM GAZETTE.

The late letter of Talleyrand to Mr Gerry, and eſpecially the concluſion of it, is kind beyond meaſure. It reminds us of the following appoſite

ANECDOTE.

CATO, an honeſt, well meaning, good-natured African, had for a long time borne patiently the ſcolding, ſcoffing and inſulting conduct of his termagent wife Phillis; 'till, loſing all patience, and every reaſonable meaſure for an adjuſtment being at an end, he procured a ſupple hickory twig, and threatened her with a ſevere chaſtiſement, telling her at the ſame time, that he had tried fair means long enough to no purpoſe. Cuyonne Phillis, ſeeing Cato's face diveſted of its uſual ſmile, began to think he was *in earneſt*; therefore, falling on her knees *(a la francaiſe)* ſhe cried out, "O pray now, dear Cato, do let us live in lub an unicorn, ſo as we uſ'd to do."—"No, Gorra dam you, (ſays Cato), de debbil truſt you, me hear it long enough, and me will have ſaxte'axſhun now me bout em."

To be Sold, at Public Vendue, on Wedneſday 17th October next at Ten o'Clock, A. M. on the Premiſes, if not Sold at private Sale before,

Two Hundred Acres of LAND, partly Upland and partly Marſh, on Sachuealt Neck, on this Iſland; bounded Eaſterly, Northerly and Southerly, on the Sea—where can be procured Plenty of Sea Manure.

N. B. The Terms will be made known, at the Time and Place of Sale.——If the Weather is not fair, the Vendue will be the next fair Day.

Any Perſon inclining to purchaſe at private Sale, may know the Terms, by applying to NICHOLAS EASTON, in Middletown.

September 25, 1798.

☞ *Juſt Received, and to be Sold by the Printer hereof, a few Copies of the Reverend Mr* THAYER'S *DISCOURSE, on the FEDERAL FAST, May 9th, 1798.*

Printed at the preſſing ſolicitation of thoſe who heard it.

TO BE LET (together or in Diviſions) and Poſſeſſion given on the firſt Day of November next,

A large and commodious DWELLING HOUSE & LOT, with a Shop, Carriage Houſes and Stables, ſituate upon Thames-ſtreet. The Terms may be inquired of Mr. WILLIAM ELLERY, jun. or of

W. MARCHANT.

Sept. 3, 1798.

ATTENTION!

RENDEZVOUS for the Purpoſe of Recruiting a Company of ARTILLERISTS and ENGINEERS, ſtationed at Fort Wolcott, in Newport Harbour, is opened at Mr. SAMUEL VAUGHN's, on the Parade, where any Perſon deſirous of ſerving his Country will have an Opportunity to engage—The Term of Enliſtment will be 5 Years—Bounty given 12 Dollars——Monthly Pay to Artificers (ſuch as Carpenters, Wheelrights, and Blackſmiths) 10 Dollars per Month, Muſicians 6 Dollars, and Privates 5 Dollars—The Clothing is complete, Proviſions good, and a large Allowance—If unfortunately a Soldier ſhould get Sick, he will be healed free from Expence, and if wounded in the Service of his Country, will receive a Compenſation equal to his Diſability.

GOD BLESS THE PRESIDENT.

W. LITTLEFIELD.

Capt. Corps Artilleriſts and Engineers.

Newport, July 30th, 1798.

DRIFTED up, on the Shore of the Subſcriber, in Middletown, a few Days ſince, a ſmall CEDAR BOAT, about 14 Feet Keel.——Whoever owns the ſame, may have her again, paying Charges, by applying to

JAMES CHACE.

Who wants to purchaſe, a ſmall Quantity of ſheared WOOL

25th of 9th Month, 1798.

HOLMES WEAVER,

CABINET and CHAIR-MAKER,

Informs the Citizens of Newport, and its Vicinity,

THAT he has taken a SHOP, in MEETING-STREET, a little Northward of the Mercury Printing-Office, where he carries on the above Buſineſs, in all its various Branches.

He flatters himſelf, that an anxious Solicitude to pleaſe, will inſure him the Patronage of a generous Public, in an Art conducive to Elegance:—Aſſuring them they ſhall be ſupplied, with every Article in his Line, as cheap as can be procured (of an equal Quality) in New-York or Philadelphia.

The moſt faſhionable and approved Patterns ſhall be conſtantly procured, and neatly executed.

All Kinds of inlaid and ornamental Work, done in the moſt fanciful Manner.

Likewiſe—beautiful Japan Varniſhing done in the moſt reduced Prices; which is the higheſt and moſt tranſparent Poliſh, hitherto invented.

☞ The above Varniſh may be applied to old Furniture, without the Trouble of removing it.

John Adams,

Leather Dreſſer and Glover,

Reſpectfully informs the Public,

THAT he has removed from his Shop, in Tanner-ſtreet, to that formerly occupied by Mr. AZARIAH ALBRO, in Broad-ſtreet, at the Sign of the Buck and Gloves; where he continues to carry on the Leather-Dreſſing Buſineſs, in its various Branches.

He keeps conſtantly for Sale, Ladies' and Gentlemens' Gloves, of different Qualities, by the Dozen or ſingle Pair.—Alſo, Deer-Skin; white Calf and Lamb Skins, for welting; Waſh-Leather, for Breeches Linings; Hat and Spinning Wool, of different Qualities, &c. &c.

JOHN BOURS,

At the Sign of the golden EAGLE,

INVITES his Friends, old Cuſtomers, and others, to his Shop, where a very handſome Aſſortment of GOODS, ſuitable for the Seaſon, juſt imported, will be found, upon as low Terms, for Caſh, as at any Store in the State.

TO BE SOLD,

The FERRY on Eaſton's Point (commonly called the Point-Ferry) and the Ferry anſwering to it on Conanicut; together with the two Boats, the Wharves, Stores, Buildings, and Land belonging to them.—At the Point Ferry, there are two Wharves, with a Range of Stores on each of them, and a Ferry-Houſe, with a Garden belonging to it:—Alſo, a large Houſe-Lot, adjoining the Wanton-Eſtate, having a Front of 99 Feet, and being about 115 Feet in Depth.—On the Conanicut Side, beſides the Wharf, there is a large convenient Ferry-Houſe, lately built, and in perfect Repair, with Four Acres of good Land belonging to it. The above Property will be ſold upon reaſonable Terms, by

ABRAHAM R. ELLERY,
CHRISTOPHER G. CHAMPLIN.

Newport, Auguſt 27, 1798.

Linſeed-Oil & Painter's Colours.

James Cahoone & Son,

HAVE FOR SALE,

LINSEED-OIL, boil'd and unboil'd, per Caſk or Gallon,
Beſt London White Lead, per Caſk or ſmaller Quantity,

Spaniſh Brown,	Do.	Do.
White,	Do.	Do.
Stone Yellow,	Spruce Do.	
Red Lead,	Patent Yellow,	
Verdigreaſe,	Pruſſian Blue,	
Gold Leaf,	Silver Do.	

Litharge, White Vitriol, Painters Bruſhes, Camel's Hair Pencils, Spirits of Turpentine, Varniſh, black Varniſh of a ſuperior Quality for Veſſels, Roſin, Tar, &c. &c.

Any of the above Paints, ground in Oil, or dry, properly prepared.

By ſending the Dimenſions of a Houſe, Room, Veſſel, &c. &c. their diſtant Cuſtomers may be ſupplied with a ſufficient Quantity of Colours for any Work, on the ſhorteſt Notice, with Directions given therewith.

Alſo——9 by 7, and 8 by 6, Window Glaſs—and Putty.

To be Sold, by

SHEFFIELD ATTWOOD,

WEST-INDIA and New-England RUM, by the Hogſhead or Barrel.

BRANDY and GENEVA, by the Pipe or Barrel.

Good MOLASSES, for Retailing, by the Hogſhead or Barrel.

Brown SUGAR, by the Hogſhead or Barrel.

Fine and Superfine FLOUR, by the Barrel.

Hyſon TEA, by the Dozen, or Pound.

Bohea TEA, by the Half Cheſt.

On COMMISSION.

A Schooner of 62 Tons Burthen, will carry 540 Barrels, One Year old, completely rigged; with 3 Cables and Anchors, a faſt Sailer, and fit for a Packet: One Half or the Whole to be Sold, or, if not, will take a Freight to any Part of the United States, on the ſhorteſt Notice.

Sundry Dwelling Houſes, ſituate in different Parts of this Town, Cheap for Caſh.

He carries on the Baking Buſineſs in all its Branches.——He has on Hand, a Quantity of Ship and Cabin Bread, cheaper than any imported of equal Quality. He gives the higheſt Price for Old GOLD and SILVER.

Newport June 11, 1798.

To be Sold, by

William Douglaſs,

At his Shop in BROADWAY, very cheap for CASH,

ABOUT 600 ready made SHIRTS and SHEETS (Linen and Muſlin.

150 Weight of the beſt Eſſence of Spruce.

Alſo, a general and good Aſſortment of Weſt India GOODS, and a large Aſſortment of MOROCCO SHOES.

Newport, 24th July, 1798.

Robert Lawton

Reſpectfully acquaints his Cuſtomers, and the Public in general, that he has juſt received, and has for Sale, at his Store, in Thames-ſtreet, oppoſite Mr. GEORGE GIBBS's, *a large and complete Aſſortment of* DRY GOODS, *ſuitable for the approaching Seaſon, conſiſting of*

SUPERFINE and 2d Broad-cloths, and Caſſimeres; a great Variety of Fancy Veſting; Coatings; Baizes; Flannels; Elaſticks and Plains; Calicoes and Chintzes; Satins; Modes; Lutеſtrings; Tiffanies, &c. &c.

Alſo, Ladies' Satin, Beaver and Common HATS; Gentlemens', Yeoman and Crown Ditto; low priz'd Mens' and Boys' Ditto, with a Variety of other Articles.

Stephen Pierce

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Alſo, an Aſſortment of neat GUN-LOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE, POWDER and SHOT; a few Bags of ANNISEED, a Quantity of excellent MUSTARD in Bottles, a ſmall Aſſortment of GLASS WARE of ſuperior Quality, and an Aſſortment of CROCKERY WARE.——Alſo,

A Quantity of excellent Spaniſh SEGARS.

New Goods.

John Bours, jun.

Reſpectfully informs his Friends and the Public in general, That he has juſt received, at his Store, directly oppoſite Gen. Martin's,

A Beautiful Aſſortment of the moſt faſhionable DRY GOODS, which he is determined to ſell very low.

John Baker

Reſpectfully informs the Public, that he continues his Buſineſs as uſual, and has for Sale, at his Store formerly occupied by Mr. STEPHEN PIERCE, at the Head of Banniſter's Wharf,

BRANDY by the Pipe, Quarter Caſk and Gallon, 1ſt, 2d, and 4th Proof.
Weſt India Rum, by the Barrel or Gallon.
New England Rum by the Barrel or Gallon.
Geneva by the Barrel or Gallon.
Brown Sugar by the Barrel.
White Spaniſh Flote by Do.
Loaf Sugar by the Hundred or Loaf.
Flour by the Barrel, fine and ſuperfine.
Souchong Tea, by the Dozen or lb.
A general Aſſortment of Glaſs Ware.
Liverpool Crockery Ware, conſiſting of beſt printed, enamel'd, pencil'd, and common Ditto.
An elegant Aſſortment Morocco Shoes.
Coarſe and Fine Salt.

Alſo, a Variety of other Articles, in the Grocery Line, which he will diſpoſe of at a reduced Price for Caſh.

Thomas Green

At the BUCK, near the Red Market,

Having juſt Imported, a FRESH SUPPLY of

ENGLISH and *INDIA*

GOODS,

Has now on Hand, a very extenſive Aſſortment, which he is ſelling at the uſual low Prices!——And,

N B. While he feels very grateful to his good Cuſtomers, for paſt Favours, and begs a Continuance of the ſame, earneſtly entreats thoſe, who are delinquent, in Town and Country, to diſcharge their reſpective Obligations.

N. B. Home made CLOTHS taken in Pay, as heretofore,

THE RAFT:—
OR,
FRENCH ARREARS LIQUIDATED.

[*From an English Print.*]

As Neptune, in his coral bow'r,
Pass'd t'other day, a vacant hour,
Discoursing with his wench;
TRITY, says he, the news above,
Will make you laugh your fill, my love,
At those mad Folks, the French.

They fain old *England* would invade,
But of the means are much afraid,
Though of the project fond;
Amidst their visionary schemes,
They find it difficult it seems,
"*To cross the herring pond.*"

'Twould be an awkward thing to meet,
Half-way, with BRIDPORT, and his fleet—
"*Burnt children dread the fire*"
'Tis ten to one, but dire mischance,
Would happen to the ships of France,
From one so full of ire:

They therefore thought of some balloon,
A little smaller than the moon,
To sail aloft in air;
But from the scarcity of gas,
Or cash to purchase it—alas!
The scheme would never bear.

They next propos'd, all hands to creep,
Through a long cave, beneath the deep,
And *undermine our fleet*;
But fearing mischief over head,
This deep laid scheme no better sped
Than t'other did before.

At length two men of wond'rous craft,
Have orders to construct a *Raft*,
As wide at Hounslow heath;
From which their army, one and all,
Are sworn to land, 'twixt spring and fall,
In spite of *John Bull's* teeth.

Their Cash, Subscribers will be paid
With int'rest, when the landing's made!
And have it in a lump;
As every man on board the Raft,
Will, in his pocket, bring a Draft,
At sight—"*on Aldgate pump!*"

I never heard of such a scheme,
(Says AMPHITRITE) sure you dream,
They'll all be food for fish:
"They will be so (you jade) I grant,
That's just what the *Directory want*,
The very thing they wish.

They then no more will feel dismay,
About their army and its pay,
But banish all their fears:
For when the raft is overset,
It pays at once the public debt,
And LIQUIDATES ARREARS!

From the SALEM GAZETTE.

The late letter of Talleyrand to Mr Gerry, and especially the conclusion of it, is kind beyond measure. It reminds us of the following apposite

ANECDOTE.

CATO, an honest, well meaning, good-natured African, had for a long time borne patiently the scolding, scoffing and insulting conduct of his termagent wife Phillis; 'till, losing all patience, and every reasonable measure for an adjustment being at an end, he procured a supple hickory twig, and threatened her with a severe chastisement, telling her at the same time, that he had tried fair means long enough to no purpose. Cuyonne Phillis, seeing Cato's face divested of its usual smile, began to think he was *in earnest*; therefore, falling on her knees *(a la Francaise)* she cried out, "O pray now, dear Cato, do let us live in lub an unicorn, so as we us'd to do."—"No, Gorra dam you, (says Cato), de debbil trust you, me bear it long enough, and me will have sexte'axshun now me bout em."

To be Sold, at Public Vendue, on Wednesday 17th October next at Ten o'Clock, A. M. on the Premises, if not Sold at private Sale before,

Two Hundred Acres of LAND, partly Upland and partly Marsh, on Sachuest Neck, on this Island; bounded Easterly, Northerly and Southerly, on the Sea—where can be procured Plenty of Sea Manure.

N. B. The Terms will be made known, at the Time and Place of Sale.——If the Weather is not fair, the Vendue will be the next fair Day.

Any Person inclining to purchase at private Sale, may know the Terms, by applying to NICHOLAS EASTON, in Middletown.

September 25, 1798.

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Printed at the pressing Solicitation of those who heard it.

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A large and commodious DWELLING HOUSE & LOT, with a Shop, Carriage Houses and Stables, situate upon Thames-street. The Terms may be inquired of Mr. WILLIAM ELLERY, jun. or of

W. MARCHANT.

Sept. 3, 1798.

ATTENTION!

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GOD BLESS THE PRESIDENT.

W. LITTLEFIELD.

Capt. Corps Artilleriſts and Engineers.

Newport, July 30th, 1798.

DRIFTED up, on the Shore of the Subscriber, in Middletown, a few Days since, a small CEDAR BOAT, about 14 Feet Keel.——Whoever owns the same, may have her again, paying Charges, by applying to

JAMES CHACE.

Who wants to purchase, a small Quantity of sheared WOOL

25th of 9th Month, 1798.

HOLMES WEAVER,

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The most fashionable and approved Patterns shall be constantly procured, and neatly executed.

All Kinds of inlaid and ornamental Work, done in the most fanciful Manner.

Likewise—beautiful Japan Varnishing done in the most reduced Prices; which is the highest and most transparent Polish, hitherto invented.

☞ The above Varnish may be applied to old Furniture, without the Trouble of removing it.

John Adams,

Leather Dresser and Glover,

Respectfully informs the Public,

THAT he has removed from his Shop, in Tanner-street, to that formerly occupied by Mr. AZARIAH ALBRO, in Broad-street, at the Sign of the Buck and Gloves; where he continues to carry on the Leather-Dressing Business, in its various Branches.

He keeps constantly for Sale, Ladies' and Gentlemens' Gloves, of different Qualities, by the Dozen or single Pair.—Also, Deer-Skin; white Calf and Lamb Skins, for welting; Wash-Leather, for Breeches Linings; Hat and Spinning Wool, of different Qualities, &c.&c.

JOHN BOURS,

At the Sign of the golden EAGLE,

INVITES his Friends, old Customers, and others, to his Shop, where a very handsome Assortment of GOODS, suitable for the Season, just imported, will be found, upon as low Terms, for Cash, as at any Store in the State.

TO BE SOLD,

The FERRY on Easton's Point (commonly called the Point-Ferry) and the Ferry answering to it on Conanicut; together with the two Boats, the Wharves, Stores, Buildings, and Land belonging to them.—At the Point Ferry, there are two Wharves, with a Range of Stores on each of them, and a Ferry House, with a Garden belonging to it:—Also, a large House-Lot, adjoining the Wanton-Estate, having a Front of 99 Feet, and being about 115 Feet in Depth.—On the Conanicut Side, besides the Wharf, there is a large convenient Ferry-House, lately built, and in perfect Repair, with Four Acres of good Land belonging to it. The above Property will be sold upon reasonable Terms, by

ABRAHAM R. ELLERY,
CHRISTOPHER G. CHAMPLIN.

Newport, August 27, 1798.

Linseed-Oil & Painter's Colours.

James Cahoone & Son,

HAVE FOR SALE,

LINSEED-OIL, boil'd and unboil'd, per Cask or Gallon,
Best London White Lead, per Cask or smaller Quantity,

Spanish Brown,	Do.	Do.
Whiting,	Do.	Do.
Stone Yellow,	Spruce Do.	
Red Lead,	Patent Yellow,	
Verdigrease,	Prussian Blue,	
Gold Leaf,	Silver Do.	

Litharge, White Vitriol, Painter's Brushes, Camel's Hair Pencils, Spirits of Turpentine, Varnish, black Varnish of a superior Quality for Vessels, Rosin, Tar, &c. &c.

Any of the above Paints, ground in Oil, or dry, properly prepared.

By sending the Dimensions of a House, Room, Vessel, &c. &c. their distant Customers may be supplied with a sufficient Quantity of Colours for any Work, on the shortest Notice, with Directions given therewith.

Also——9 by 7, and 8 by 6, Window Glass—and Putty.

To be Sold, by

SHEFFIELD ATTWOOD,

WEST-INDIA and New-England RUM, by the Hogshead or Barrel.

BRANDY and GENEVA, by the Pipe or Barrel.

Good MOLASSES, for Retailing, by the Hogshead or Barrel.

Brown SUGAR, by the Hogshead or Barrel.

Fine and Superfine FLOUR, by the Barrel.

Hyson TEA, by the Dozen, or Pound.

Bohea TEA, by the Half Chest.

On COMMISSION.

A Schooner of 62 Tons Burthen, will carry 540 Barrels, One Year old, completely rigged; with 3 Cables and Anchors, a fast Sailer, and fit for a Packet; One Half or the Whole to be Sold, or, if not, will take a Freight to any Part of the United States, on the shortest Notice.

Sundry Dwelling Houses, situate in different Parts of this Town, Cheap for Cash.

He carries on the Baking Business in all its Branches.——He has on Hand, a Quantity of Ship and Cabin Bread, cheaper than any imported of equal Quality. He gives the highest Price for Old GOLD and SILVER.

Newport June 11, 1798.

To be Sold, by

William Douglass,

At his Shop in BROADWAY, very cheap for CASH,

ABOUT 600 ready made SHIRTS and SHEETS (Linen and Muslin.

150 Weight of the best Essence of Spruce.

Also, a general and good Assortment of West India GOODS, and a large Assortment of MOROCCO SHOES.

Newport, 24th July, 1798.

Robert Lawton

Respectfully acquaints his Customers, and the Public in general, that he has just received, and has for Sale, at his Store, in Thames-street, opposite Mr. GEORGE GIBBS'S, *a large and complete Assortment of* DRY GOODS, *suitable for the approaching Season, consisting of*

SUPERFINE and 2d Broadcloths, and Cassimeres; a great Variety of Fancy Vesting; Coatings; Baizes; Flannels; Elasticks and Plains; Calicoes and Chintzes; Sattins; Modes; Lutestrings; Tiffanies, &c. &c.

Also, Ladies' Satin, Beaver and Common HATS; Gentlemens', Yeoman and Crown Ditto; low priz'd Mens' and Boys' Ditto, with a Variety of other Articles.

Stephen Pierce

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Also, an Assortment of neat GUN-LOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE, POWDER and SHOT; a few Bags of ANNISEED, a Quantity of excellent MUSTARD in Bottles, a small Assortment of GLASS WARE of superior Quality, and an Assortment of CROCKERY WARE.——Also,

A Quantity of excellent Spanish SEGARS.

New Goods.

John Bours, jun.

Respectfully informs his Friends and the Public in general, That he has just received, at his Store, directly opposite Gen. Martin's,

A Beautiful Assortment of the most fashionable DRY GOODS, which he is determined to sell very low.

John Baker

Respectfully informs the Public, that he continues his Business as usual, and has for Sale, at his Store formerly occupied by Mr. STEPHEN PIERCE, at the Head of Bannister's Wharf,

BRANDY by the Pipe, Quarter Cask and Gallon, 1st, 2d, and 4th Proof.

West India Rum, by the Barrel or Gallon.

New England Rum by the Barrel or Gallon.

Geneva by the Barrel or Gallon.

Brown Sugar by the Barrel.

White Spanish Flote by Do.

Loaf Sugar by the Hundred or Loaf.

Flour by the Barrel, fine and superfine.

Souchong Tea, by the Dozen or lb.

A general Assortment of Glass Ware.

Liverpool Crockery Ware, consisting of best printed, enamel'd, pencil'd, and common Ditto.

An elegant Assortment Morocco Shoes.

Coarse and Fine Salt.

Also, a Variety of other Articles, in the Grocery Line, which he will dispose of at a reduced Price for Cash.

Thomas Green

At the BUCK, near the Red Market,

Having just Imported, a FRESH SUPPLY of

ENGLISH and INDIA GOODS,

Has now on Hand, a very extensive Assortment, which he is selling at the usual low Prices!——And,

N B. While he feels very grateful to his good Customers, for past Favours, and begs a Continuance of the same, earnestly entreats those, who are delinquent, in Town and Country, to discharge their respective Obligations.

N. B. Home made CLOTHS taken in Pay, as heretofore,